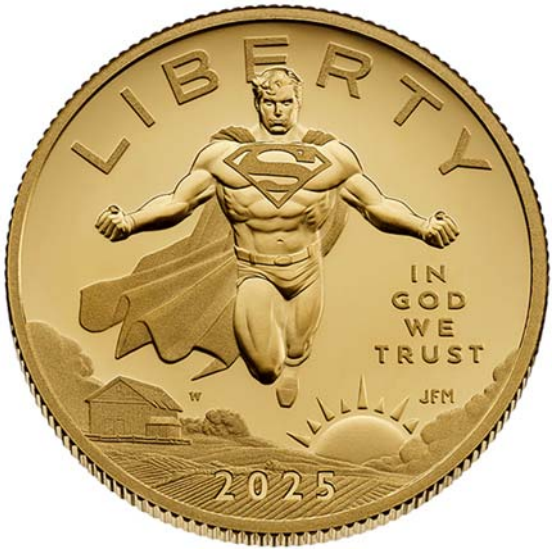
UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Mint Master



The Mint began striking both gold and silver Superman bullion coins. How many of you collectors will be placing their orders soon?

June 2025

Volume 73 Issue 6

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — June 2024

Casey Hackford-Peer

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Happy June!

It's finally starting to feel like summer. I hope everyone enjoyed the may meeting. We voted on our 2025 medal design and the winner was Fort Douglas! Also thank you to everyone who brought coins for the bourse night.

This month is our annual youth night! I am very excited to share the joys of numismatics with young people. This years theme is the Jefferson nickel.
Hope to see you and your kids/grandkids there!

Casey Hackford-Peer

Contents & Agenda For June 10, 2025

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Meeting , June 10, 2025, 7PM

Meeting location

Columbus Center—2530 South 500 East—Salt Lake City UT

%

MISSING OR LOST COINS

Douglas Nyholm

I have always been interested in the odd and curious. In numismatics there is no shortage of interesting coins with a story, some of which have seemingly disappeared. Several coins which I will discuss here were once well known but for some reason have now left little or no trace of their existence. Two such coins have origins in the 1960's the other two come from the mid nineteenth century.

The first coin is a 1966 Jefferson Nickel with the newly added "FS" designers initials for Felix Schlag. The interesting thing about this coin is that it was struck in full Proof format, or rather two of them were struck in Proof and ceremonially presented to Felix Schlag during a special ceremony held to honor the designer whos initials were omitted from his design of the Jefferson Nickel in 1938 and then added in 1966. Nota ble is that 1966 was during the years of 1965-1967 that no true proofs were struck so were these two coins actually struck in full Proof as reported thus making these presentation pieces virtually unique, or not? If so they, if they were to come to auction, could very easily bring a 6-digit price tag. Unfortunately there has been no trace of them or their whereabouts since virtually the year they were presented to Mr. Schlag. Over the years I have spoken to numerous nickel specialists who remember the presentation, and it made front page headlines on Coin World, who are at a loss as to any information or the location of these two nickels today. There has also never been any reference to them in the Red Book.

Recent research has turned up some new information about these nickels as follows. It was originally stated that the two presentation nickels were the first two coins to be struck or essentially "First Strike" examples. In the same article they called the presentation coins or a Special Mint Set circulation coins which is a contradiction since SMS coins were struck differently than circulation coins. I feel any current information is purely speculative and at the same time contrary to many reports. So, were they actually Proofs as originally described or not. Where are they now? Finally is it just one more numismatic mystery yet to be unraveled.

The second coin(s) that have been untraced but known to exist is the 1844-O Proof $5 gold coin. There also exists a 1844-O Proof $10 from this southern mint but supposedly 3 or 4 of them are known. The $5 coin is only known by a single example but a second one was rumored years ago. Both of these coins are equal to any era Proof from Philadelphia which is also unusual and rare. Most early branch mint proofs are not visually up to the Philadelphia standard and some of them being exceptional are only graded as Specimen. Recent research has turned up an image of the $5 coin located on PCGS Coin Facts whereas both Douglas Winter in his book on New Orleans gold and John Dannreuther in his 2-volume work on Proof gold did not include a image of the $5 coin. Neither denomination has appeared at any recent or modern auction but both have impressive pedegrees beginning about 1900 with Parmelee, Woodin, Newcomer and Farouk collections. PCGS estimates the value of the $5 coin to be $5,500,000 while no estimate is given for the $10 coin

Pictured below both coins are shown together.

1844-O $5, DCAM (Proof)

Series: Liberty Head $5 1839-1907

PCGS PR67DCAM

1844-O $10, DCAM (Proof)

Series: Liberty Head $10 1838-1907

PCGS PR65DCAM

It is completely unknown why either of these coins were struck in proof format at the New Orleans mint in 1844. Yet another numismatic mystery.

Now for the third mystery coin. This is a coin that once existed but is presently unknown, the 1873-S No Arrows Liberty Seated half dollar. This coin has been listed for years in the Red Book and noted as "Unknown in any collection." It however is listed with a mintage of 5,000 coins. Interestingly the current version of the 2026 Red Book does not list or make any mention of this coin. Possible future generations may not ever be aware that this coin was actually struck. The creation of this coin is similar to the change in weight which occurred both in 1853 and 1873. The 1853-O NA Half is known to the extant of only four examples today while the 1873-CC NA Quarter was minted with a quantity of 4,000 examples but is also a major rarity today with just six examples known. Finally te 1873-CC Dime without arrows has only a single unique example known from a mintage of 12,400 minted. Most if not all of the 1873-S NA Half were melted due to the change in weight. As far as the survival of this half dollar there have been persistent rumors that one has surveved but this has never been confirmed. A mock up of what this coin would look like is shown below.

Also, the coin pictured below evidently escaping a melting or fire was once offered as a real 1873-S NA half but no positive identification is possible. Due to the fire damage even checking for the weight is not possible due to the damage.

One day an example might possibly surface but the likelihood is very slim.

The final coin to be discussed is probably one every numismatist is aware of. That being the 1964 Peace Dollar. This Peace dollar was authorized by President Lyndon Johnson and a mintage of 45 million coins were planned. Actual production commenced on May 15, 1965 and for the next several days 316,076 coins were struck at the Denver mint.

Even though struck in 1965 they were dated 1964 to comply with the date freeze due to the nationwide coin shortage. The composition was identical to the last Peace dollar struck in 1935. Later in 1965 the government ordered all of the 1964 Silver dollars to be melted. It was also announced that they were never officially released but this is where the controversary and rumors begin. Not even a single specimen was even saved for the Smithsonian, they according to the government are illegal to own but why even make this statement if they were all destroyed? Here's were the story gets interesting. Denver mint employees were allowed to purchase two of the 1964 silver dollars at the end of their shift one day. One mint employee has related his experience after purchasing two coins and later spending one at a local bar that evening Whatever happened to this or the one he kept is unknown but the order to melt them came the next morning. Other stories exist, I while working at Heritage heard that a collector who owned one in Houston but as far as selling or consigning it to auction that would certainly never happen as the Secret Service would immediately be on the doorstep of anyone in possision of it. Additionally, I was talking to a well known coin dealer years ago that told me he was offered two of them and actually had one in each hand. The price was supposedly $10,000 each and he really wanted to purchase them but declined stating the only person he could ever tell that he owned them was his wife. Essentially the legal status of the 1964 Peace dollar is very similar to the 1933 gold Double Eagle.

In conclusion, the four aforementioned coins at one time existed, or possibly still do. They are however for all intents and purposes unknown or may not actually exist. In any even they cannot be legally collected or collected at all as their whereabouts or existence is in question. Again, there is always something intriguing and interesting in our hobby.

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1850-D Gold Dollar
MS61 PCGS

1852-C Gold Dollar
MS63 PCGS

1854-D Gold Dollar
MS62 PCGS

1855-C Gold Dollar
AU58 PCGS

1856-D Gold Dollar
AU58 PCGS

1863 Gold Dollar
MS63 PCGS

1855-D Gold Dollar
AU53 PCGS

1855-O Gold Dollar
MS62 PCGS

1858-S Gold Dollar
MS63 PCGS
Ex: Harry Bass

1860-D Gold Dollar
AU58 PCGS

1861-D Gold Dollar
AU58 PCGS

1875 Gold Dollar
MS63 PCGS. CAC

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U.S. Currency Series Dates and Suffexs

Doug Nyholm

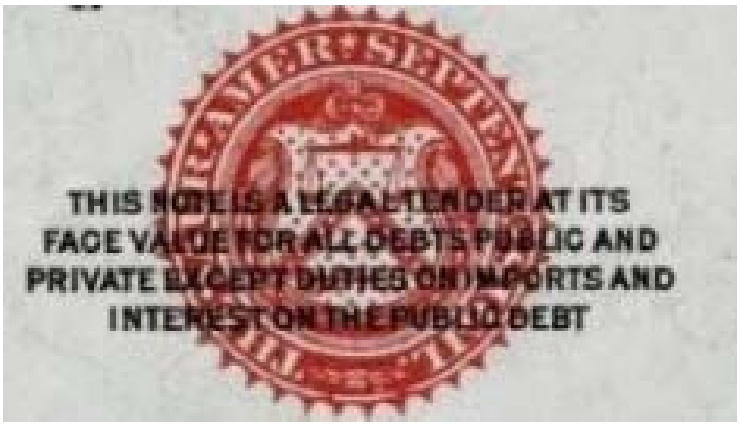
Recently I completed my mini-collection of small size "Red Seal" United States Notes. The complete collection consists of only nine notes which are all of the major types and denominations. I have been doing research on these notes and became interested in the "Series dates and suffixes." As most of you know all our current currency contains a Series date and possibly a suffix letter following the date. As most of us in the UNS collect coins we generally collect with the date or mint mark as a prime consideration. Some of us collect other items such as currency, stamps, tokens and what are these collectors called? Wikipedia says "Notaphilies" for currency collectors, "Philatelists" for stamp collectors, and "Exonumists" for token collectors. Also another interesting word is that of "ephemera" which refers to writer or printed documents which have a historital expected lifetime in service.

Now getting back to currency collecting or "Notaphilies" unless you dive into the subject there is probability much information contained on your dollar bill or piece of currency that you may not be aware of its significance. One item some believe that this is similar to a date on a coin but that many non-collectors do not fully understand it the series date. This could not be farther from fact. While researching my Red Seal $2 notes the series date begins with 1928 and then continues with suffix letters A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. All of those notes went through various subtle design changes through the years but retained the date of 1928. When were they printed, certainly not all in 1928 to be sure as the next series date on the $2 notes was 1953. If they followed this procedure our coin albums would certainly have a lot less holes to fill.

Why then all the suffix letters and how are they determined? The concept used by the BEP is actually very inconsistent and there are a lot of exceptions to their rules. I sourced the Paper Money Project from The Society of Paper Money Collectors to find out just when each series/suffix combination was actually in production. What I found was very interesting.

Date	Suffix	Began Printing	End Printing	Treasurer	Secretary
1928	None	2/4/1929	6/3/30	Tate	Mellon
1928	A	5/15/30	7/14/33	Woods	Mellon
1928	B	1/23/33	7/17/33	Woods	Mills
1928	C	4/17/24	2/12/40	Julian	Morgenthau
1928	D	3/13/39	5/27/46	Julian	Morgenthau
1928	E	12/26/45	9/17/46	Julian	Vinson
1928	F	9/12/46	12/9/49	Julian	Snyder
1928	G	Dec 1949	Feb 1953	Clark	Snyder

TWO DOLLARS
D39552685 A
D39552691 A
D39552686 A
D39552692 A
D39552687 A
D39552693 A
D39552688 A
D39552694 A
D39552689 A
D39552695 A
D39552690 A
D39552696 A
WASHINGTON, D.C.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND
TWO DOLLARS


THIS NOTE IS A LEGAL TENDER AT ITS
FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE EXCEPT DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

THIS NOTE IS A LEGAL TENDER
AT ITS FACE VALUE FOR ALL DEBTS
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

One of the first things you will notice on the previous chart is that the beginning date and ending date for the series suffix's overlap. Also Julian/Monganthau signatures appear on both the C and D suffix notes. Are you beginning to get the complexities and non-conformity of these date/suffix's as they appear on the notes. It gets even crazier once you dig in to the original scheme for how this was intended to be used.

Let's go into a bit of history regarding series dates on U.S. currency. The first banknotes with a series year were the United States Notes of 1869. The first series of notes printed by the Federal Reserve was series 1914 The next series was that of 1918, later $1 Silver Certificate came in with series 1923. Gold Certificitates appeared with series dates of 1905, 1906 and other denominations appeared with dates of 1907, 1913, and 1922. Series 1928 was the first of the small size notes to be issued.

Since then the series year was changed when a major design change was made. The suffix letter was added or changed when a minor change was made. Now what constitutes a minor or major change? This is definitely a moving target. Historically when the signature of the Treasurer changed this would constitute a major change and the series date would change. A change in the Secretary's signature was considered a minor change which would add or change a suffix letter, again looking at the chart this does not follow the rules. Any other change to the basic design would normally be a major change. Major designs in our small size currency other than signature changes were rare before 1974 when William E. Simon became the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to 1974 as previously stated a new Secretary was considered a major change. One major change was made between 1928-B and C which was the wording on the red seal and both Treasurer and Secretary were also changed. An exception occurred in 1979 when G. William Millers signature appeared on Series 1977-A instead of 1979. Essentially beginning in the 1970's most of the rules of what was major, what was minor, and changes due to designs really fell apart. There were a number of years that the suffix changes were virtually discontinued. If you look through some of the modern currency catalogues and try to make sense of the changes you will soon become aware that there is no sense.

In researching this article I also became very confused as to what I was missing and how the BEP was assigning Series dates and suffix's. I wrote to noted currency expert Peter Huntoon and asked it there was any docucumentation or previous research done to make sense out of this. His reply is as follows:

"There is no longer a protocol for assigning series dates on small size notes, although they kicked off with a rudimentary stab at it in 1928. Even that early attempt broke down decades ago. It is done on an *ad hoc* basis these days.
There is no article about it that I have seen. The easy way to get at it is to get a small note catalog and simply map the series out. I am also unaware of any websites that have the into.
Don't waste your time. It isn't a topic that jerks many chains. Chaos even characteries the series dates on large size U.S. type notes."

With his answer, that kind of dashed my hopes in writing a informative article of how Series Dates on currency were used and formulated. Other than that I thought I would still publish what I learned to possibly help any of you collecting currency by more that just type. Essentially the dates on currency really have little to do about anything other than identify the note by a date that doesn't really mean anything. Look at the examples the table on $2 1928 Red Seals, They weren't even printed until 1929 and then even as late a 1953 they still had the 1928 date on them. Much of our other small size currency is similar regarding the date on the note in that it was printed years after the date shown. Yes, it is possible to research the date range that a certain series was printed but for later years from the 1970's on the date is not much more than an arbitrary number will little meaning.

Someone at our last club meeting made an announcement that he was looking for certain note with a particular date. If one collects notes by dates just be aware of what the series date really indicates. #

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1923-S Mercury Dime. MS-66 FB (PCGS).

1927-D Standing Liberty Quarter. MS-66+ FH (PCGS). CAC.

1906-S Barber Half Dollar. MS-67 (PCGS). CAC.

1945 Walking Liberty Half Dollar. MS-68 (PCGS). CMQ.

1950 Franklin Half Dollar. MS-67+ FBL (PCGS).

1893-S Morgan Silver Dollar. AU-55 (NGC).

1826/6 Capped Head Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-5+. MS-61 (PCGS). CAC.

1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. Small Eagle. BD-4. Rarity-5. MS-61 (NGC). CMQ.

1870-S Liberty Head Eagle. AU-58 (PCGS). CAC.

1866-S Liberty Head Double Eagle. No Motto. AU-58 (PCGS). CMQ.

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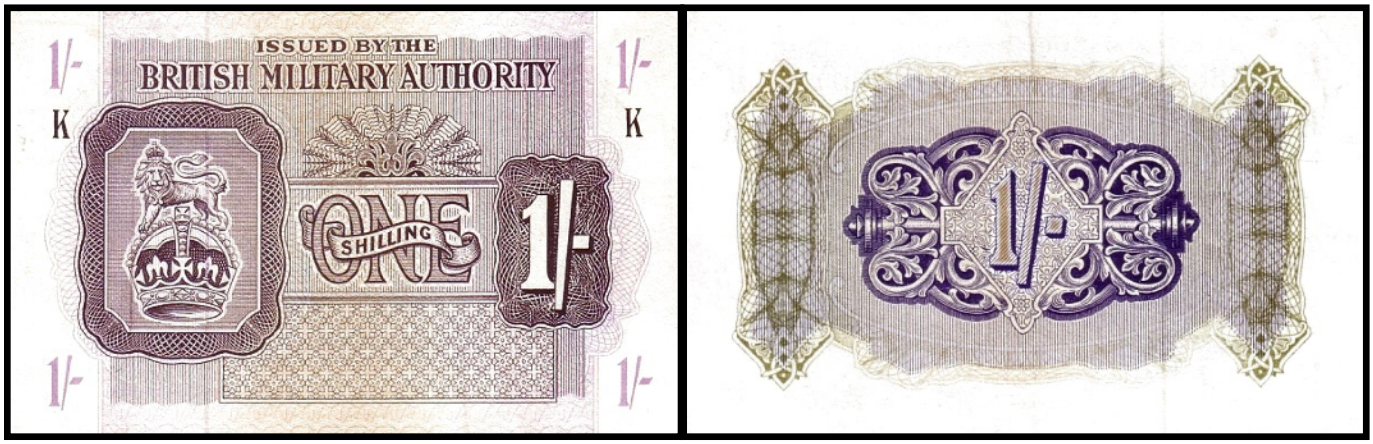
Enduring Legacies from the WWII European Theater
North Africa Notes & Short Snorters

By: Jeremy Dansie

There were two issues of World War II military currency interspersed within the civilian United States Silver Certificate and Federal Reserve Note issues: Hawaii emergency (brown seal) and North Africa/Sicily invasion (yellow seal) notes. The use of Hawaii notes in the Pacific Theater was covered in the April 2025 issue of the Mint Master, "*Enduring Legacies from WWII Through Hawaii Emergency Issue Notes"*. The following (*italicized*) was written by Peter Huntoon and published in the September/October 2004 (Whole No. 233) issue of 'Paper Money' (spmc.org), *'Both Invasion & Occupation Notes: North Africa Yellow Seals',* and is provided here as a brief overview of the North Africa notes and other military-issued currency.

> *The Hawaiian issues, conceived in January 1942, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, were designed to be defensive; that is, a distinctive currency that could be demonetized if we lost the Hawaiian Islands to the Japanese. They evolved into an invasion currency as the Central Pacific campaign unfolded and the Hawaiian Islands became a secure rear area.*
>
> *In contrast, the North African issues were offensive from the outset, being conceived by the War Department in cooperation with the Treasury in September 1942, prior to Operation Torch, the invasion of North Africa. Desired was a distinctive currency that could be demonetized if our efforts failed, allowing significant quantities of our currency to fall into German hands. The yellow seals served as a form of occupation currency during the latter part of the war and afterward in the Mediterranean theater, the Balkans, and the Middle East.*

The invasion of North Africa commenced just after 1 a.m. under a new moon on November 8, 1942, when the first of 107,000 troops began landing at Casablanca, Morocco, and at Oran and Algiers, Algeria. The troops, carrying out Operation Torch, were opening a front spanning 900 miles stretching from the Atlantic coast west of the Straits of Gibraltar to well along the Mediterranean coast east of Gibraltar (Collier, 1977)[1]*. Two-thirds of the invaders were American, one-third British. The Americans carried distinctive yellow seals; the British carried British Military Authority notes (*shown below).



Images Courtesy of Numista.com

Rundell (1980, p. 119)[2] *states:*

> *Shortly after the military operations in North Africa began, it became evident through the cooperation of the French in Algiers and Tunisia that there was sufficient local currency for all disbursing needs. Also, some presses could print as much franc currency as required. When the American command discovered these conditions, it quickly withdrew the invasion currency in favor of North African francs* (shown below). *In Morocco, too, enough francs circulated so that the American army did not have to rely exclusively on yellow seal dollars. As soon as a private American firm printed sufficient Moroccan francs, the army withdrew the invasion currency and disbursed only francs.*

Images Courtesy of Numista.com

Operation Husky, until then the most massive amphibious assault ever attempted, followed. Husky was the Allied offensive to establish a toehold on Sicily, to begin hitting the Axis in its soft underbelly. Wallace (197.8)[3] *relates that the landings started on July 10, 1943, and within 48 hours, 80,000 troops, 7,000 vehicles, 300 trucks, 600 tanks, and artillery pieces were landed. The flotilla that delivered them involved 3,300 seagoing craft of every description. Some 4,600 paratroopers carried by 222 planes and 144 gliders arrived three hours earlier to cause havoc behind the beachheads. The invasion force left from staging areas in the United States, England, North Africa, and the Middle East. The American troops carried yellow seals as invasion notes for the second time against the Germans.*

By 1943, the time had come to design currencies that could serve the economies of the vanquished nations. The Italian lira was the vanguard. Allied Military lira (shown below) *were prepared secretly in advance of the invasion of Italy. The work on the special lira began back on March 24, 1943, even before Sicily was invaded (Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1962)*[4].

Images Courtesy of Numista.com

Rundell (1980, p. 204)[2] *relates:*

> *As soon as Allied military lire were ready for distribution, they were exchanged for dollars. On 19 June 1943, two planes carrying seven tons of Allied military lire for the Sicily operation left the United States. The army supposed that after the Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing began producing lire, they would be used exclusively in all Italian operations. However, when the supply proved inadequate, the army resorted to the old standby: yellow seal dollars.*

The last of the yellow seals were printed in June 1944, raising the specter that they would play a role in the D-Day storming of Normandy and the western front against Germany. They didn't. The troops in "Operation Overlord" used franc-denominated invasion currency (shown below).

Images Courtesy of Numista.com

Yellow seals continued to find rather general use in the Mediterranean area and the Middle East for the remainder of the war. They were particularly useful in far-flung areas with few Allied troops because their use avoided the expenses of establishing exchanges for local currencies.

They continued to have a role during the occupation following the war as well. Rundell (1980, p. 205)[2] *states:*

> *"American soldiers going into Romania, Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, or Hungary exchanged their funds for American yellow seal dollars, rather than the British military authority notes used during the war." The troops were forbidden to use local currencies in these nations. Here again, the primary expedient was to avoid the need for establishing exchanges in countries hosting small numbers of American troops.*

Historically, the yellow seals represented a transition between the regular currency of the United States and Allied Military Currency, and finally a transition to specially designed post-war military payment certificates.

SHORT SNORTERS

While Hawaii notes were issued as proactive defensive emergency replacements for all currency in the Territory of Hawaii and throughout the Pacific Theater from June 1942 through October 1945, North African notes were issued as offensive invasion and occupation currency in various regions, only for specific periods during the war. The result was that a majority of observed Pacific Theater short snorters are Hawaii notes, and only a small minority of observed European Theater short snorters are North Africa notes. Most observed European Theater short snorters are U.S. $1 Silver Certificates, Allied Military Currency (AMC), or notes from European and North African countries.

A short snorter is a paper currency, usually a banknote, that was signed or inscribed by fellow service personnel traveling together, typically by aircraft or naval ship, or by those serving or deployed together, as both a souvenir and a symbol of camaraderie. Short snorters were cherished by those who carried them and became enduring links to those they bravely fought beside and served with during the war. While memories fade and eventually become lost to history, the names, inscriptions, and signatures on short snorters remain to tell their story.

The note below, a Series 1943 Italy 1 Lir Allied Military Currency (AMC), is more of a personal souvenir than a typical short snorter. It was sent from Harry L. Hanna, Captain, U.S. Army, to his uncle ‘George’ back home. It is dated May 5, 1944, just six days before the Allied forces made significant advances in Italy, breaking through the Gustav Line and ultimately capturing Monte Cassino.

The short snorter pair below consists of two notes, a $1 North Africa note (yellow seal) and a $1 Silver Certificate (blue seal), that were once taped together. It was owned by Major Harold C. Lyon and dated June 3, 1942. It's a fascinating snorter as it contains 32 signatures across both notes and appears to have been signed at different times throughout the war, not all at once. Many of the signers were commissioned officers from the U.S. and other Allied military forces with the ranks of Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, who wouldn't have been in the same place at the same time.

My favorite signature is that of Roberta B. Sandoz, directly to the left of "SERIES 1935A" on the blue seal note, who was a volunteer pilot for the ATA. (Air Transport Auxiliary). The ATA played a pivotal role in World War II, serving multiple functions for the Royal Air Force (RAF). However, the primary role was to ferry new, repaired, and damaged military aircraft between various locations, including active service squadrons and airfields. Nearly one in eight ATA pilots were women (168), including Roberta, one of the more notable female pilots (image courtesy of imw.uk.org).

The $1 Silver Certificate short snorter below commemorates a series of flights from the U.S. to England, beginning on June 8, 1944, just two days after D-Day (the invasion of Normandy), and ending on June 12, 1944, aboard a B-24 Liberator long-range bomber. The trip starts at Langley Field, VA, and ends at AAF (Army Air Forces) Station #102 in Alconbury, England (RAF). The trip made intermediate stopovers in very significant locations along the way, such as Grinier Field (New Hampshire), Goose Bay (Labrador, Canada), and Nutts Corner (Ireland). The trip segment that crossed the Atlantic Ocean was noted to have taken 11 hours.

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SERIES 1935 A
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND
Langley Field, Va.
To AAF Station #102
Via Grenier Field, N. H.
Goose Bay Nutts Corner
England
June 8th to 12th B-24-128410 11 Hours Over Atlantic
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE
ANNUIT COEPTIS
NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM
Tex Beneke
Band Leader
INITIATED JUNE 13, 1944
SHORT SNORTER

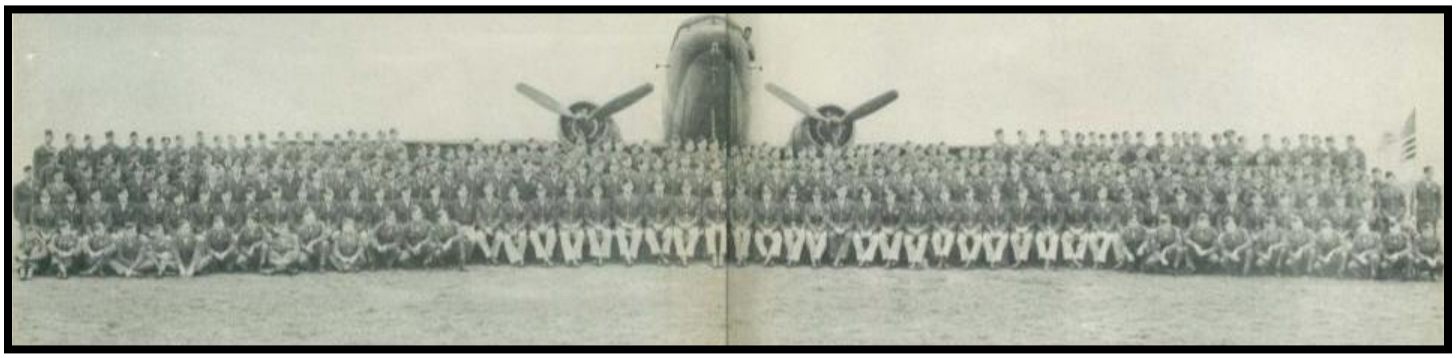
The owner's name appears to have been written in the left margin on the obverse, but is no longer legible enough to identify on this beat-up and damaged note. It contains nine signatures, initiating on July 13th, over half of which are too faded to make out. The signature on the back, in the center, is that of Tex Beneke, a famous big-band leader, saxophonist, and singer in the 1940s (pre- and post-WWII) and into the 1950s. He joined the Navy in 1943 to lead a Navy band, not for active combat.

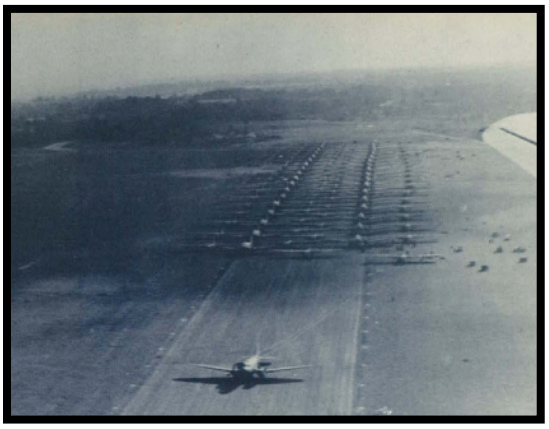
The image of a B-24 Liberator landing at AAF Station #102 is courtesy of www.airfieldresearchgroup.org.uk

The $1 Silver Certificate short snorter below does not have an owner identified on the note, but was signed by 19 members of the Army Air Forces 74th TCS (Troop Carrier Squadron) on April 2, 1944, when they were stationed in Aldermaston, England, and in the final stages of training for D-Day. The 74th TCS played a crucial role in the Normandy invasion on June 6, 1944, by towing assault gliders carrying paratroopers and equipment from the 101st Airborne Division into the battle zone. They received commendations for their outstanding performance of duty in action during the D-Day invasion.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
L 53392840 C
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
L 53392840 C
SERIES 1935 A
J 5059
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
WASHINGTON
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

In September 1944, the 74th TCS conducted parachute drops and glider missions in support of Operation Market Garden, aiming to secure key bridges in the Netherlands. During the Battle of the Bulge, the 74th TCS launched a resupply mission to the surrounded 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne. The 74th TCS was also involved in resupply missions, including the resupply of West Berlin during the Berlin Airlift.





Above: Members of 74th TCS with C-47 Skytrain

Left: C-47 Skytrains waiting for departure

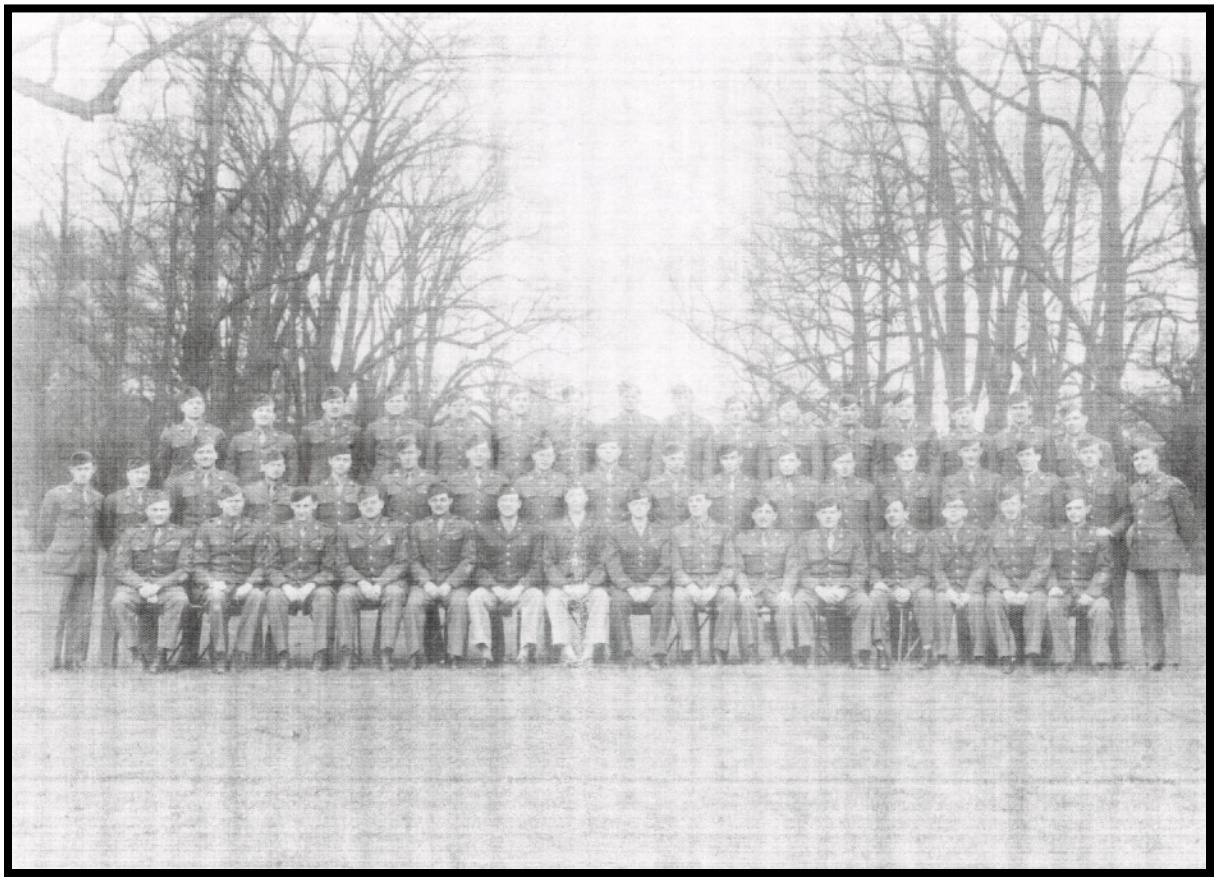
Right: Flying over the fields of Normandy

Images courtesy of worldwartwoveterans.org

Most World War II-era short snorters on U.S. notes are $1 Silver Certificates (blue seal, yellow seal—North Africa, or brown seal—Hawaii). Still, other types and denominations were also used as snorters, such as the 1928D $2 Legal Tender below. This snorter doesn't have an owner noted, nor does it have a date or location, but I purchased it directly from the family of the original owner, Irving Schindler, who told me he was a member of the U.S. Army 6811th Signal Detachment, part of the Enigma codebreakers. The snorter was signed by his "army buddies" in 1944 while stationed at Bletchley Park, England, just before the D-Day invasion.

The Enigma machine is a cipher device developed and used in the early to mid-20th century to protect commercial, diplomatic, and military communication. It was employed extensively by Nazi Germany during World War II, in all branches of the German military. The Enigma machine was considered so secure that it was used to encipher the most top-secret messages. Messages enciphered by the Enigma would be sent over radio waves.

Codebreakers during World War II, both men and women, played a crucial role in decoding intercepted enemy messages, which significantly impacted the war's outcome. Their work involved deciphering codes and ciphers used by various nations, providing valuable intelligence that helped Allied forces strategize and plan operations. The breaking of Enigma was a significant factor in the Allied victory, as it allowed them to read German military communications.



U.S. Army 6811th Signal Detachment, with Irving Schindler at the extreme left, ~1944

The “Hall Palace” at Bletchley Park, England, 1944

The short snorter below was owned by Frank Selecman, M.D., who was a general surgeon in the 56th Evacuation Hospital. This snorter is dated July 9th, 1943, when the Allied invasion of Sicily (Operation Husky) began, and has nine signatures on the obverse. During World War II, the United States Army formed several medical units, drawing on personnel from medical schools and hospitals. Evacuation Hospitals were the predecessors of the more well-known MASH units, setting up near battle lines to stabilize wounded soldiers for transportation to General Hospitals for long-term treatment and recovery. The 56th Evac served from 1942 to 1945, treating more than 73,000 wounded soldiers, prisoners of war, and civilians in North Africa and Italy.

Image of the 56th Evac Hospital in French Morocco (1943) to the left is courtesy of https://www.med-dept.com/unit-histories/56th-evacuation-hospital/

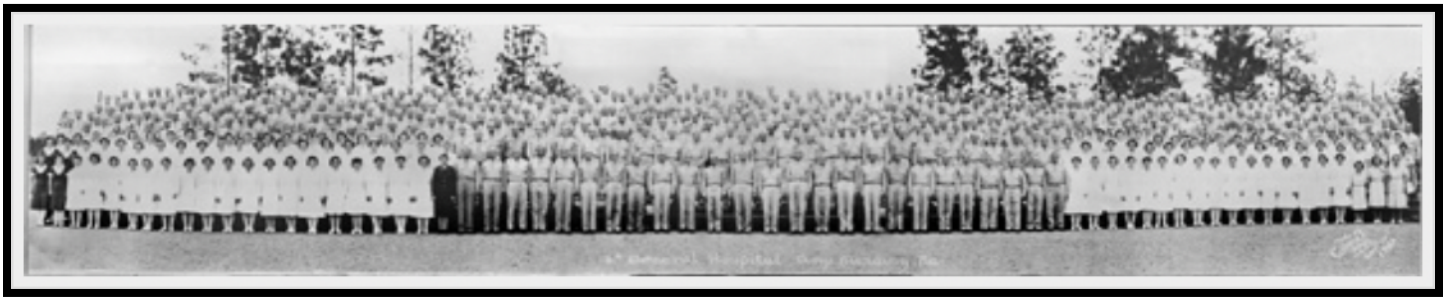
The short snorter below belonged to First Lieutenant Mildred E. Hodgkins of the ANC (Army Nurse Corps) with a notation of Liverpool, England, dated November 7, 1944. It features 17 signatures, consisting of only female names, all of whom were also in the ANC. While often overlooked in the lens of WWII history, the brave and selfless nurses of the ANC played a crucial role in the war and helped to care for and save the lives of countless individuals, both in combat zones and in civilian areas. Snorters, entirely composed of female signers, are not encountered often, but when they are, they are usually nurses from the ANC.

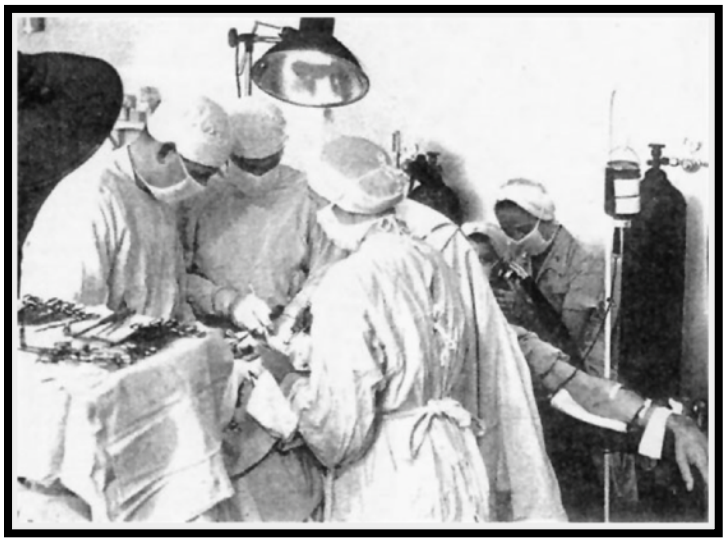
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND - Nov. 7, 1944. - NO-968 - 8P068.
SHORT SNORTER
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE
ONE DOLLAR
MILDRED E. HODGKINS - NURSE.

Images courtesy of https://www.med-dept.com/articles/the-army-nurse-corps/

The short snorter below follows the lines of doctors and nurses who served in the European Theater during World War II, but on a 1937 Bermuda Government 1 Pound note. It features over two dozen signatures, including at least one who was eventually killed in the line of duty (Capt. Charles J Kohan; back, bottom margin), one noted from the "French Air Force", and a handful of signatures on the back from the ANC (Army Nurse Corps). The nurses who signed this snorter served in the 6th General Hospital in the North African and Mediterranean Theaters of Operation.

The 6th General Hospital was primarily active from February 1943 to December 1944. It was first stationed in Casablanca, French Morocco, where one of its admissions was General George S. Patton, Jr. As the war progressed, it moved on to Oran, Algeria, and eventually to Rome, Italy. While in Rome, they cared for over 8,000 admissions, of which nearly 7,000 were received from transport aircraft flying in from the combat zone. After the liberation of Bologna, Italy, on April 21, 1945, the 6th General Hospital was put back into service ten days later in Bologna and cared for nearly 3,000 additional patients. This snorter is another excellent example of the brave doctors and nurses who diligently served those in need while witnessing unimaginable horrors from the war, and a reminder of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice.





Images of the 6th General Hospital deployment courtesy of www.med-dept.com/unit-histories/6th-general-hospital/

Snort shorters are collected by various types of collectors, including regular currency collectors, those only interested in them for their historical significance, and many others in between. The allure of a particular short snorter can vary significantly between collectors, and no two collections will ever look the same.

Some collectors chase after short snorters signed by celebrities on USO tours (such as Bob Hope, Frances Langford, Gene Autry, and Ish Kabibble) or by generals or other high-ranking military leaders (including Eisenhower, MacArthur, Nimitz, and Patton). Some chase short snorters with significant dates (D-Day, for example), locations (such as cities in Germany or Japan), or mentions of well-known squadrons or battalions.

Some collectors look for short snorters with the most signatures, interesting names or nicknames, or personal messages. They also look for short snorters with clear and fully readable signatures so they can research the signers. Others buy short snorters that appeal to them aesthetically.

My favorite aspect of the short snorters highlighted in this article is that they are personal testaments from courageous service personnel who left their families and everyday lives behind to serve their country and risk their lives to ensure the freedom of others. Some were enlisted as career servicemen, and some were drafted. Some were older and had fought in World War I, while others were teenagers. Some of the signers made the ultimate sacrifice and never returned to their loved ones, while many others returned home with severe physical and mental scars. Regardless, each one's legacy lives on with these short snorters… which is why I collect them, write about them, and display them for others to experience.

SOURCES

All images I do not own are attributed to their source within the article.

All italicized data from pages 1-4: Peter Huntoon. *Both Invasion & Occupation Notes: North African Yellow Seals (The Paper Column)*. Paper Money (spmc.org), Whole No. 233 (September/October 2004)

[1] Collier, Richard. *The War In The Desert: World War II.* Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books (1977)

[2] Rundell Jr., Walter. *Military Money, A Fiscal History of the U. S. A7 711Y Overseas in World War II*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M Press (1980)

[3] Wallace, Robert. *The Italian Campaign: World War II.* Alexandria, VA: Time-Life Books (1978). 208 p.

[4] Bureau of Engraving and Printing. History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1862- 1962. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, (1962)

Additional articles on WWII Emergency Issue currency can be found on the Paper Money Project, SPMC PM Links page: https://www.papermoneyproject.com/spmc-pm-articles#wwii

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

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APPOINTED POSITION

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New book available for pre-order

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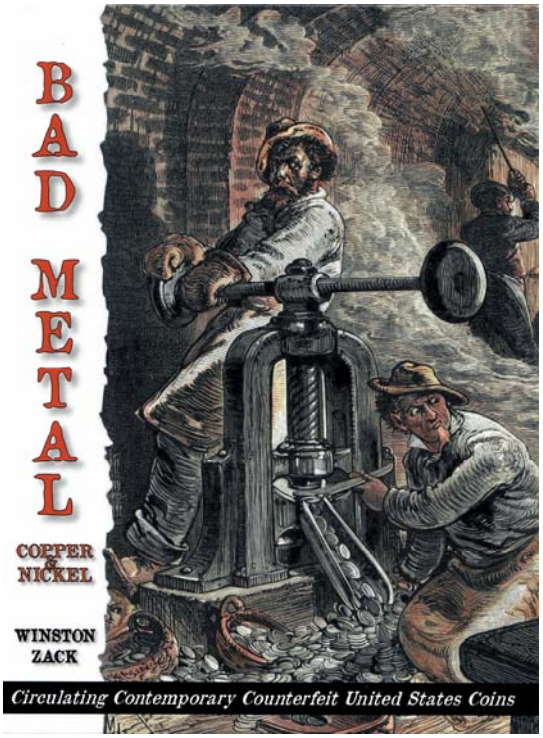

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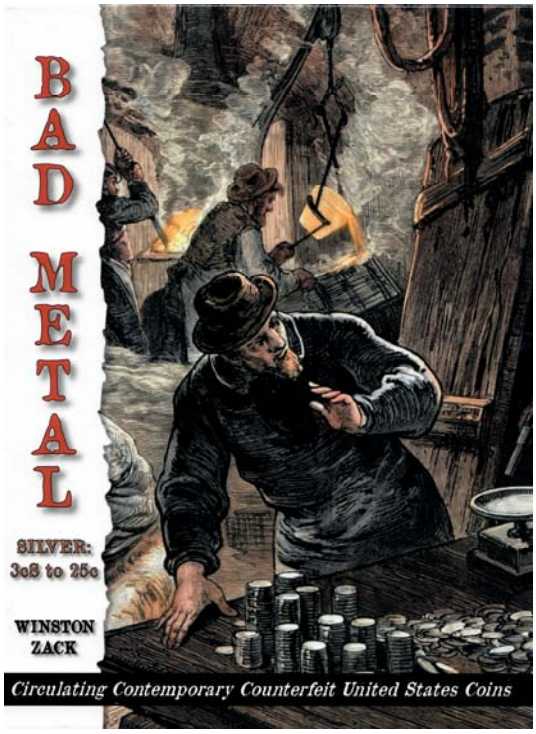

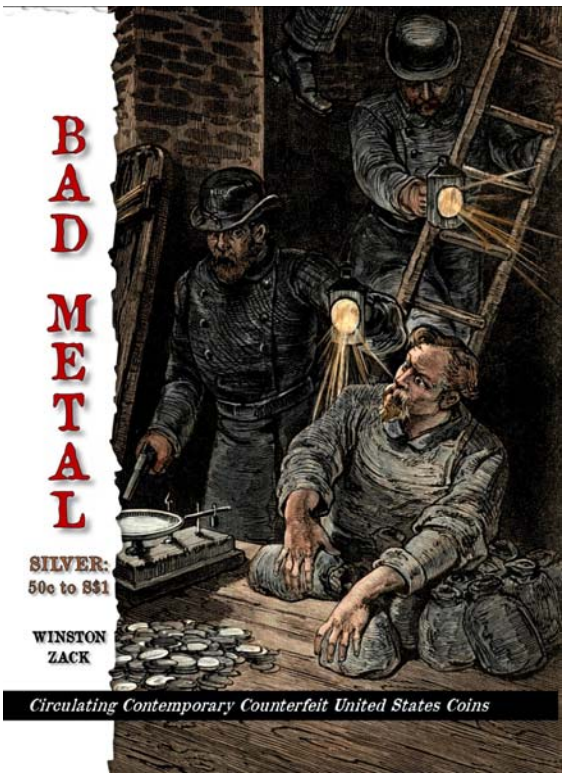

The third book in Winston Zack's series of circulation contemporary counterfeit United States coins entitled "Bad Metal" is available for pre-order. I own the first two and he has done a wonderful job documenting this collecting niche of our hobby. The books are fully illustrated in color with and very informative about counterfeiting and the people who created these coins which to a great extent were in actual circulation.

This third book covers silver 50c and silver dollars. I believe future plans are for a book covering gold.

Pre-order pricing is $75 after which cost of the book goes up to $100.

If interested you may go directly to his order page below or contact him directly.

Winston.s.zack@gmail.com

www.badmetalcoin.com/shop? Category=Books&utm_campaign=2c5b41ec-486f-4869-94e3-4d9b161c4f19&utm_source=so&utm_medium=mail&cid=0eb2a13d-5a94-4dfc-a6c3-8d7414673d04

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COIN QUIZ ANSWERS

1. OGP / Original Government Packaging
2. Close AM / Along with Wide AM refers to the spacing between the letters AM in America on certain Lincoln cents dated 1992, 1998, 1999, and 2000
3. Bugs Bunney / Refers to a die clash on certain 1955 Franklin Half Dollars giving Franklins teeth a buck tooth appearance.
4. 9x7 / Indicating the star placement, left or right of the date on certain 1797 Bust Silver Dollars. Also 10x6 is used.
5. CLE / Crushed Lettered Edge refers to Proof restrikes of 1833/1834 and 1835 Bust half dollars. This was caused as they were struck in a closed collar thus crushing the edge lettering.
6. Ugly 3 / Refers to certain 1823 Capped Bust Half dollars which the 3 in the date is deformed, Other varieties of this date are referred to as "Patched 3" and "Broken 3"
7. FH, FSB, FBL / Relatively common abbreviations for "Full Head" on Standing Lib Quarters, "Full Split Bands" referring to the strike quality on the reverse of Mercury Dimes, and "Full Bell Lines" Referring to strike quality on the Liberty Bell on the reverse of Franklin Halves.
8. Ugly Head / A satirical 1784 Washington copper with a definite very ugly portrait. See page 46 of the current Red Book.

Promptness Prize: 1964 TyB Washington Sil. Quar.
Junior Prize: 1928 D series 2 $ note
Member Prize: 1940 S Sil. ½ dollar

1- 2013 25 Yr. Silver Maple leaf
2- 2002 W Silver West Point Comm. dollar
3- 1983 Prestige Proof set (W/$)
4- 1925 Stone Mtn. ½ dollar
5- 2014 50th Anniversary Kennedy ½ $ set
6- 1972 S Jefferson slab
7- 2007 S Montana ¼ dollar Sil. slab
8- 1934 MS63 Cent Slab
9- 1976 Sil. Bi-Centinel Proof set
10- 1963 & 1964 Sil. Quarters

Buy of the month—Innovation dollars Florida

Thanks to Bruce Griggs our curator for this months prizes

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Todd Monson's Coins

A little different this month. Not a multiple choice but answer the question. Abbreviations or descriptions in Numismatics which are not common.

1. What does “OGP” mean?

   _____

2. What does “Close AM” indicate?

   _____

3. What does “Bugs Bunney” Refer to?

   _____

4. What does “9x7” indicate or refer to?

   _____

5. What does “CLE” refer to?

   _____

6. What coin does “Ugly 3” refer to?

   _____

7. This is a 3-parter, you have to get all three for credit

   What does “FH” refer to?

   _____

   What does FSB” refer to?

   _____

   What does “FBL” refer to?

   _____

8: What coin does “Ugly Head” refer to?

   _____

UNS 2025 Monthly Schedule

May **UNS Birthday** **Bourse**	**June** **Youth Night—Dave Andrews** **NUTS Coin Show**	**July** **Picnic**	**August** **Speaker—TBA** **Treasure Hunt—Metal Decting**
September **Auction**	**October** **UNS Coin Show** **Speaker—TBA**	**November** **Speaker—TBA**	**December** **Christmas Dinner**

The By-Laws were amended to verify that incoming Officers and Board members would be sworn in during our December Holiday meeting after our biannual elections. #

NEW MEMBERS

Dennis Crookston

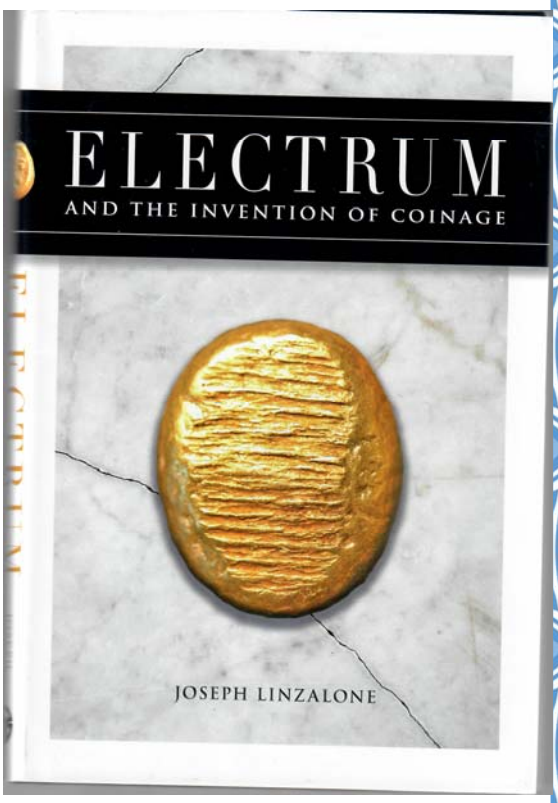
BOOK REVIEW

Doug Nyholm

ELECTRUM

AND THE INVENTION OF COINAGE

Joseph Linzalone



I have always been interested in electrum coinage, but unfortunately have never owned one. There are a small number of books on the subject and most of the books are relatively epensive, up to and above $200. These books are not readily available off the shelf and I am hesitant to purchase one sight unseen. I met a dealer at the last Ogden show with two copies of this book and I was able to flip through it and was impressed so I purchased a copy. The price was $95 which is still fairly expensive but after looking at it I made the purchase. Although written in 2011 the information was what I was looking for. The title "Electrum and The Invention of Coinage" is very accurate as electrum was indeed the first coinage in the world dating from 660 BC in Ionia and Lydia in what is now western Turkey.

Electrum is a natural alloy of gold and silver usually found in small pieces (or nuggets) in local rivers and streams. Initially it was stamped with crude markings and through the years designes were impressed. Gold content did not matter but rather basic size and weight is what determined value.

The book is quite informative and is illustrated in full color with hundreds of specimes identified and pictured.

The book measures 6x9 and is published hardcover and in full color. It consists of 231 pages and I found it contains excellent information and easy reading. Electrum truly was the invention of coinage and again with a price of $95 I found the book a great value for my library.

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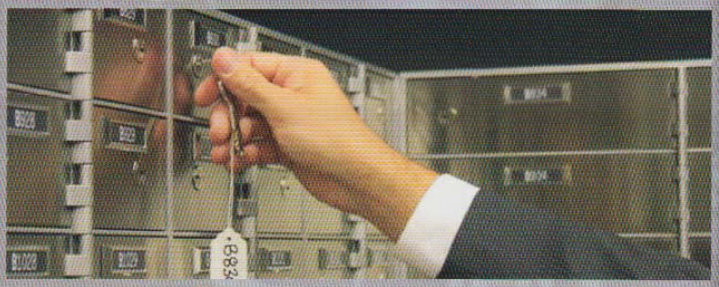

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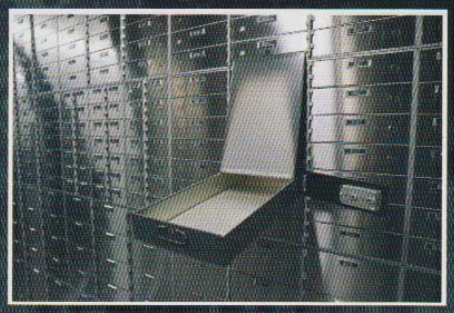

MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3"x 5" x 22"	$40.00	$300
3" X 10" x 22"	$50.00	$500
5" x 10" x 22"	$80.00	$800
10" X 10" x22"	$120.00	$1,200
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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Odds and Ends

Nothing earthshattering in the numismatic news lately but several odds n' ends. It would appear the mints are still striking Lincoln cents but at a reduced rate. My investment a couple of months ago in a roll of 2025-D pennies will probably net me in a loss but at $20 for the roll it was a chance I took. On the other hand I was in a Salt Lake antique shop last weekend and spotted in a locked case a 1935 Silver Dollar—Heber J. Grant paperweight for the Salt Lake City Primary Children's Hospital. I was familiar with this as last year I wrote and researched a Mint Master article about them after seeing two of them at our local coin show in Sandy. Not much actual information is readily available regarding these historical artifacts but they sell between $700 and $1500 each. They are quite collectable by numismatists and historians. Well I got the shopkeeper to open the case and show it to me and when I saw the price tag of $75 I couldn't wait to make the purchase. I suppose this offsets any financial loss from my roll of 2025 pennies. Bargains like this are few and far between and my only other similar find was purchasing in a group of junk coins a 1829 Curl Base 2 Dime for about $1. There are less that 50 of this variety known and even though it was damaged I got it certified by NGC as damaged/genuine and sold it for $1000! It would have been significantly more if undamaged but still a great return. If any of you have similar stories or finds please let me know as our Mint Master readers would like to hear of them.

In other news there is an article in this Mint Master regarding Series dates on our U.S. Currency. These dates are much more complicated than most non-currency experts realize. Also there are more exceptions to the government rules than there is compliance to the point that the series dates are almost irrelevant.

Hope to see you at the June coin show and hope your Spring and soon to be Summer is great.

Doug Nyholm

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 74th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

Due to the length of the answers they are on the business card advertisement page.